

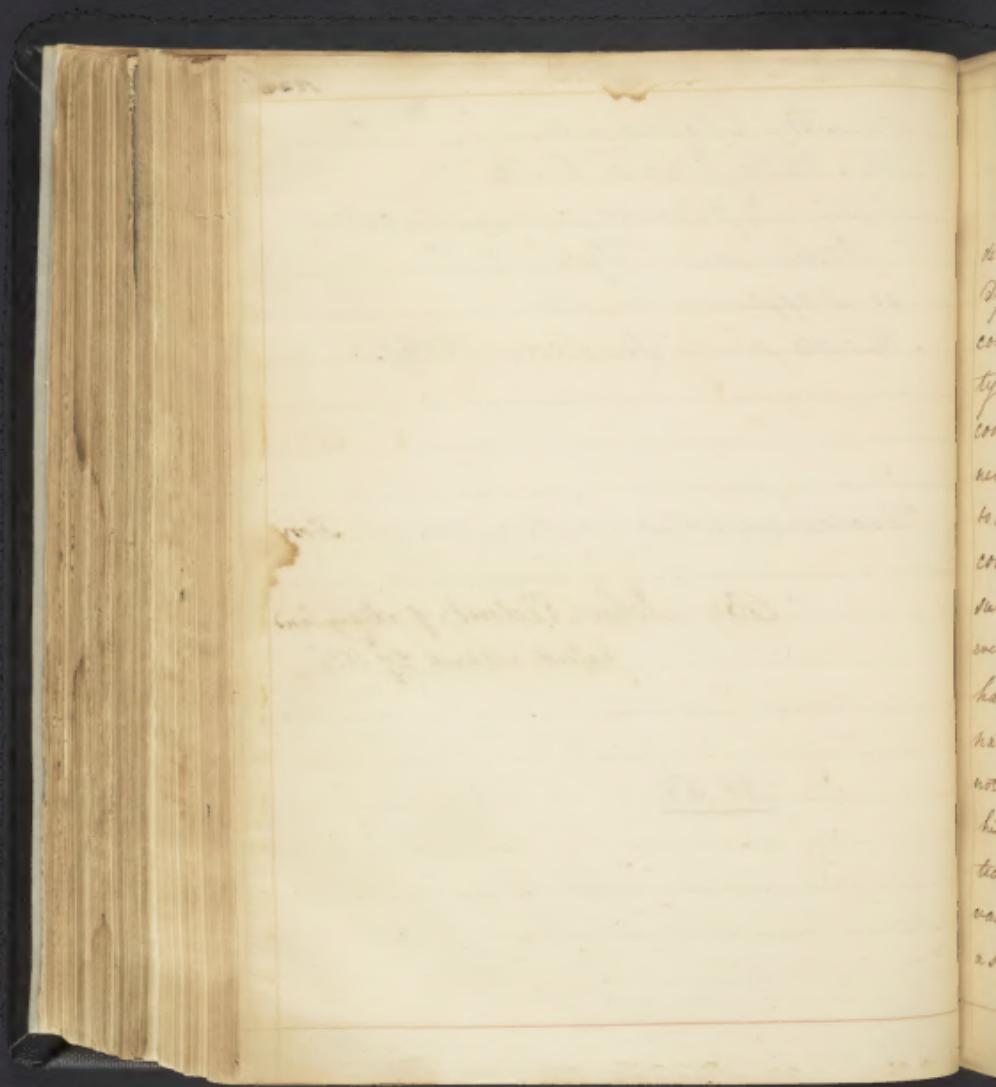
" 1820.

An Enquiry into
the Nature and Cure
of the Epidemic, commonly called
"Pneumonia Typhodes;"
as it appeared in the
Middle and Southern States.

"Quodcumque potest additum accrescere." Hor.

By John Ridout of Maryland
Passed March 27 1816

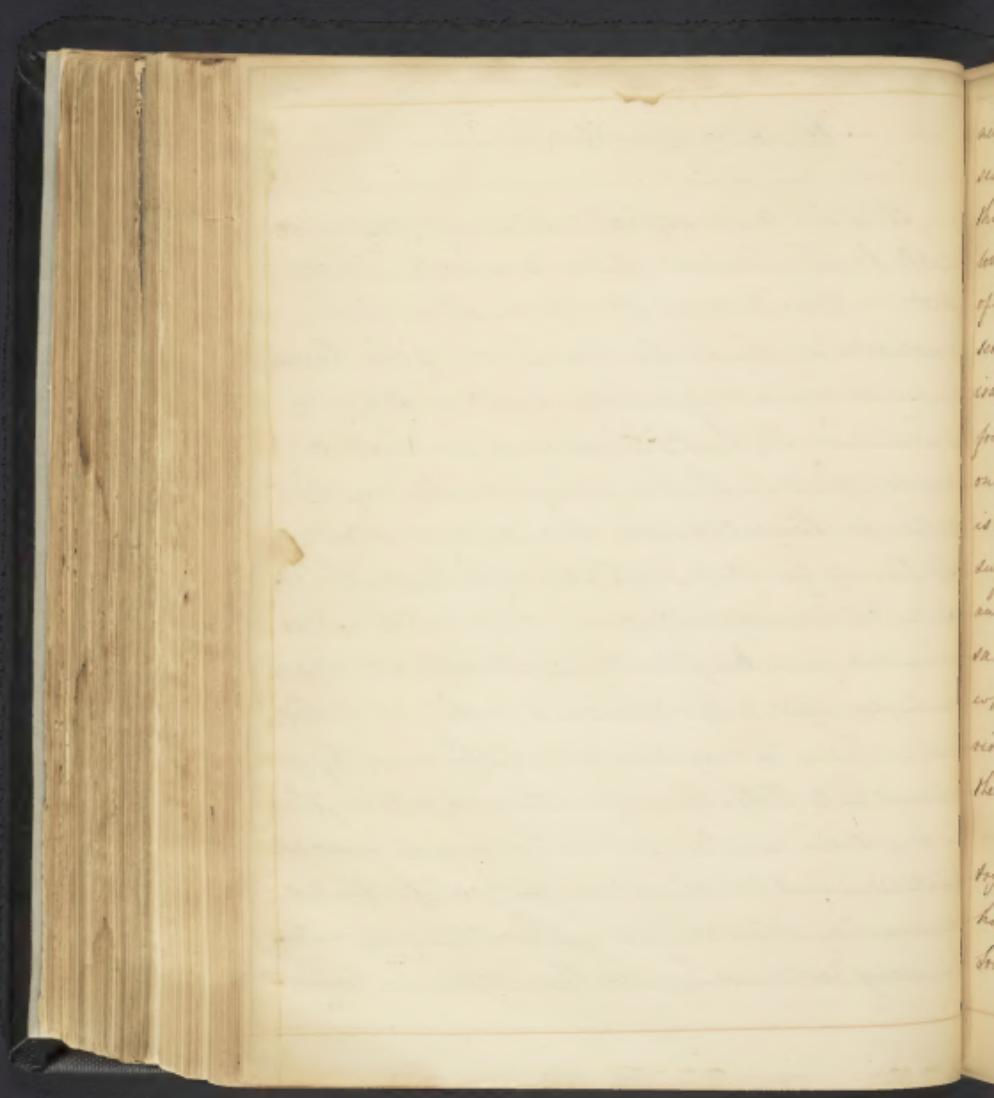
No 58.



An Enquiry, &c.

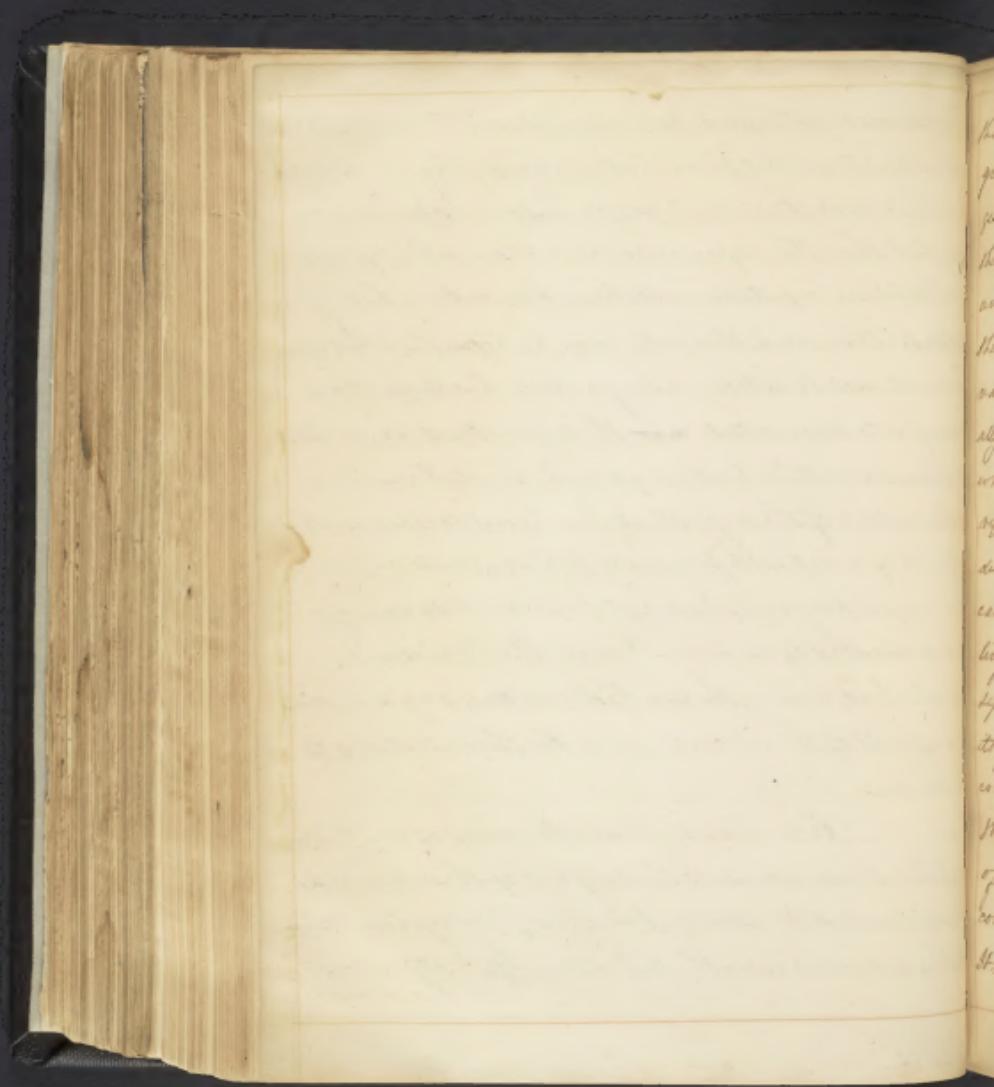
It is not to be expected that a youthful candidate for the honours of the University, a mere Tyro in the Medical profusion, should, in compliance with that Regulation of the Faculty rendering a disquisition on some subject connected with his professional pursuits, a necessary prelude to his admission, be competent to offer for their consideration and acceptance a collection of facts of practical importance, the result of his own experience and observation. Nor, even if one from his peculiarly fortunate situation has been enabled to offer opinions on a subject of this nature which he may deem not wholly unworthy of notice, is he to flatter himself with an expectation that his suggestions will be regarded by men whose exalted stations, and whose unwearied zeal for the advancement of Medical Science, should induce in them a salutary caution, and render them sceptical whenever

new

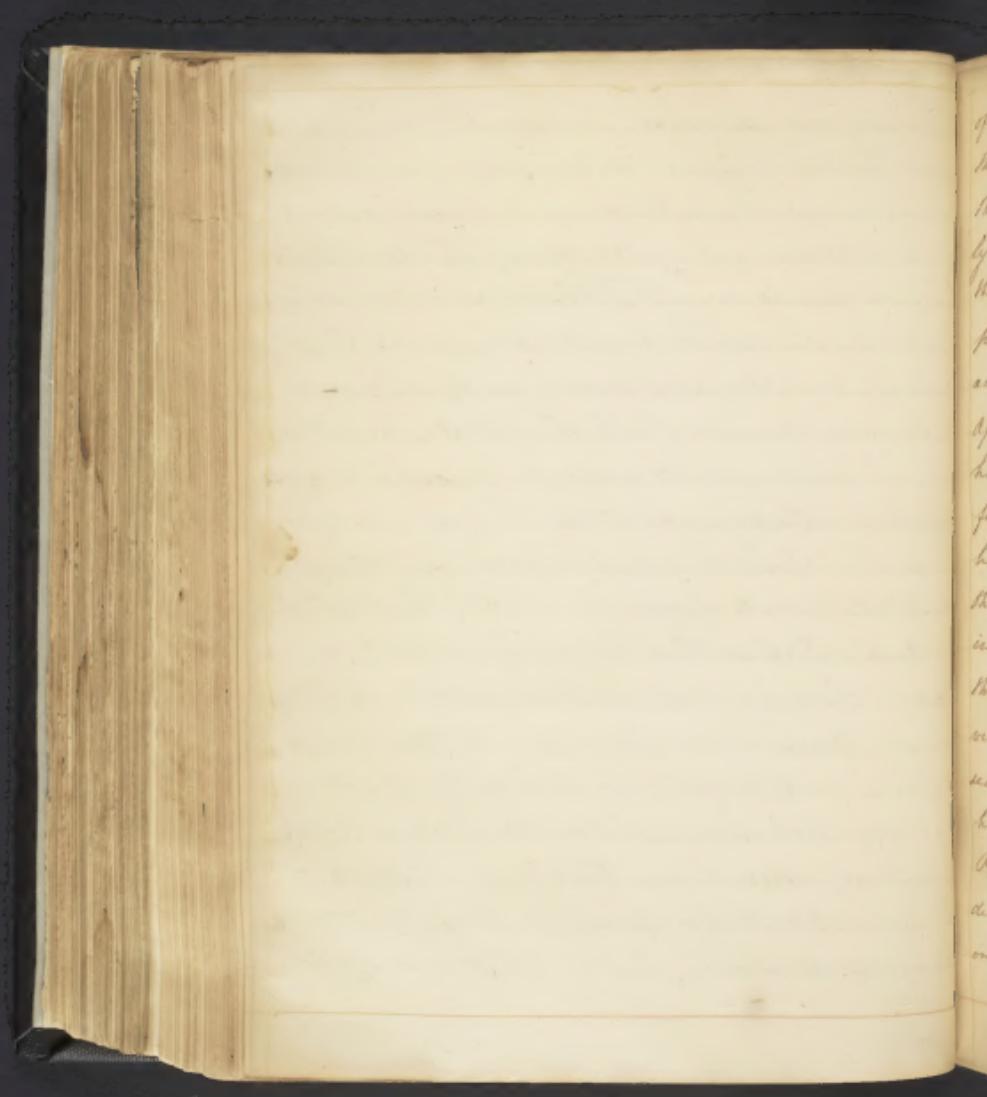


new opinions are attempted to be enforced, new Theories proposed, or new principles promulgated; unless they be founded on his own experience and observation, but that his experience and observation of men of established reputation, will bear him out in his assertions. Then, and then only may be hope, that his opinions will not be utterly disregarded, his deductions from facts discredited, nor the superstructure erected on them deemed "a baseless fabric." Such, I conceive, is the nature of the suggestions I am about to offer on the subject of a malignant disease, which, in its rapid and awful progress, has left behind it so many sad mementos of its fury. I mean the Epidemic which has during the two last winters, raged in various parts of the Middle and Southern sections of the Union.

From the Northern Division of our Country, the disease which is the subject of these remarks, has advanced in slow but regular proportion to the South, sweeping as with the "besom of destruction" thousands



Thousands of our most valued countrymen from the great theater of life. In the North where its ravages commenced, it was known by the familiar, and those perhaps more appropriate terms, of "Spotted Fever"; and first appeared in the ^{year} 1816. It has continued since then, bearing the same characteristic marks, though variously, and very considerably modified, gradually travelling towards the South, until the year 1812, when it commenced its destructive career in Maryland and the adjacent states. The first cases of the disease that appeared were sporadic, and although calculated to excite alarm, it was not of that appalling kind which with so much reason took possession of the inhabitants at a subsequent period. On its first appearance in Maryland in 1812, it was confined in its direful operation, to that part of the state, which is situated on the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake and even there many districts of country were entirely exempted from its attack. It made its appearance however in various parts of



of the Western shore of Maryland, and in Virginia
the next year, but it was not until the winter of
1814-15 that its deadly influence became so wide-
ly extended. In each of the above mentioned years
the first cases of the disease appeared at a late
period of November or early in December,
and continued with unabated violence until
April: many cases also occurred after the Spring
had considerably advanced, and some were
found as late as May or even when Summer
had commenced. It is worthy of remark however,
that the disease became much more moderate
in its attack, at these latter periods; and indeed
throughout its whole course the number of its
victims was greatly augmented with the increa-
sed inclemency of the season. This circumstance
has been likewise remarked by many of those
Physicians who practise most extensively in the
disease; and a Gentleman who has written much
on the subject, with great truth observes, that the
disease

* The cold of the last winter was more intense in degree than had been experienced within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. The alternations of heat and cold, during the months of April and May were likewise very remarkable.

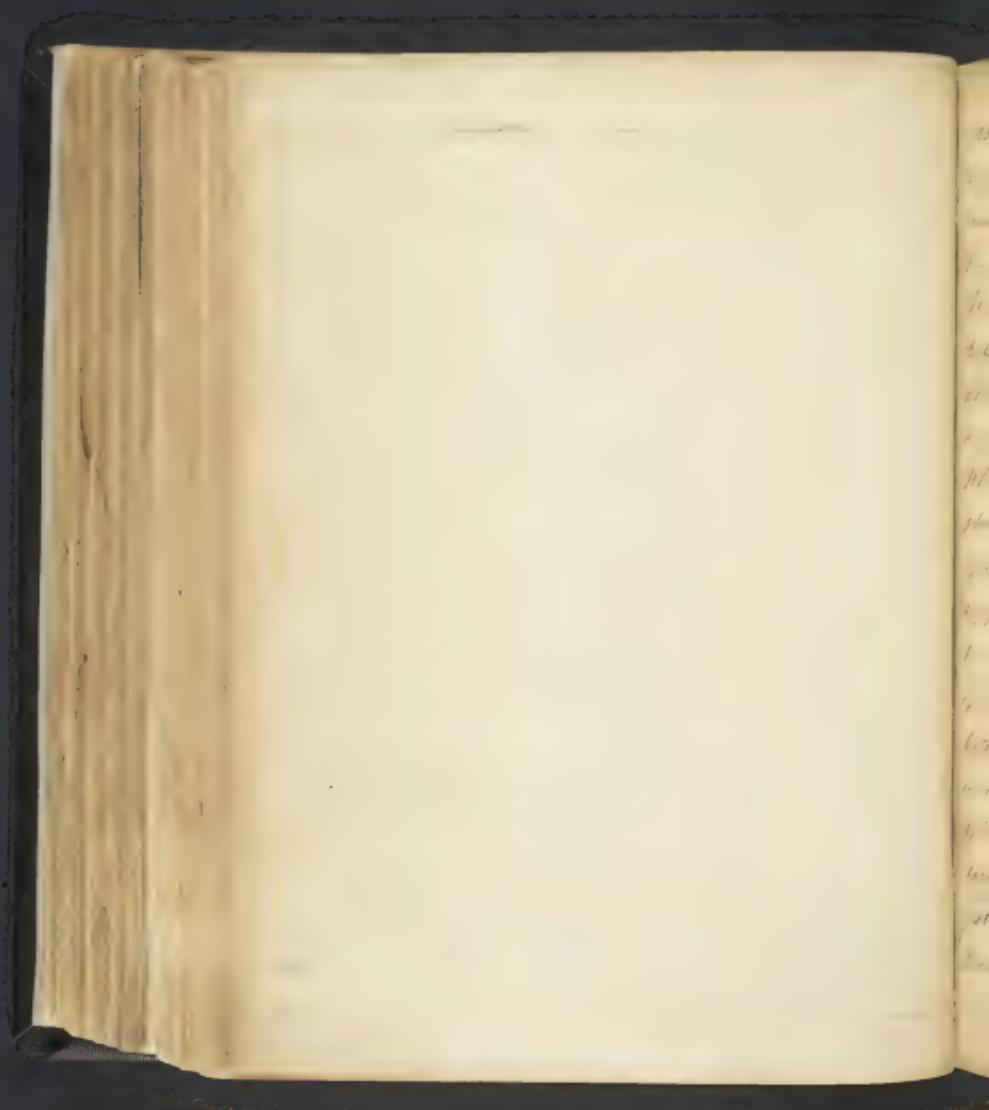
and the people of the country, so as
was intended. It is, however, a very
difficult matter to say what will be
the result of the present war. It is
certain, however, that the difficulties
are now increased, and that the country
will be for a considerable time in a state of
alarm.

* Grace Spence, 1611 to 1621. A number of physicians
and some persons of other professions engaged
in medicine, & others, who had not taken
sufficient precautions to remove themselves against the
consequences of fitting, & other malignant disease.

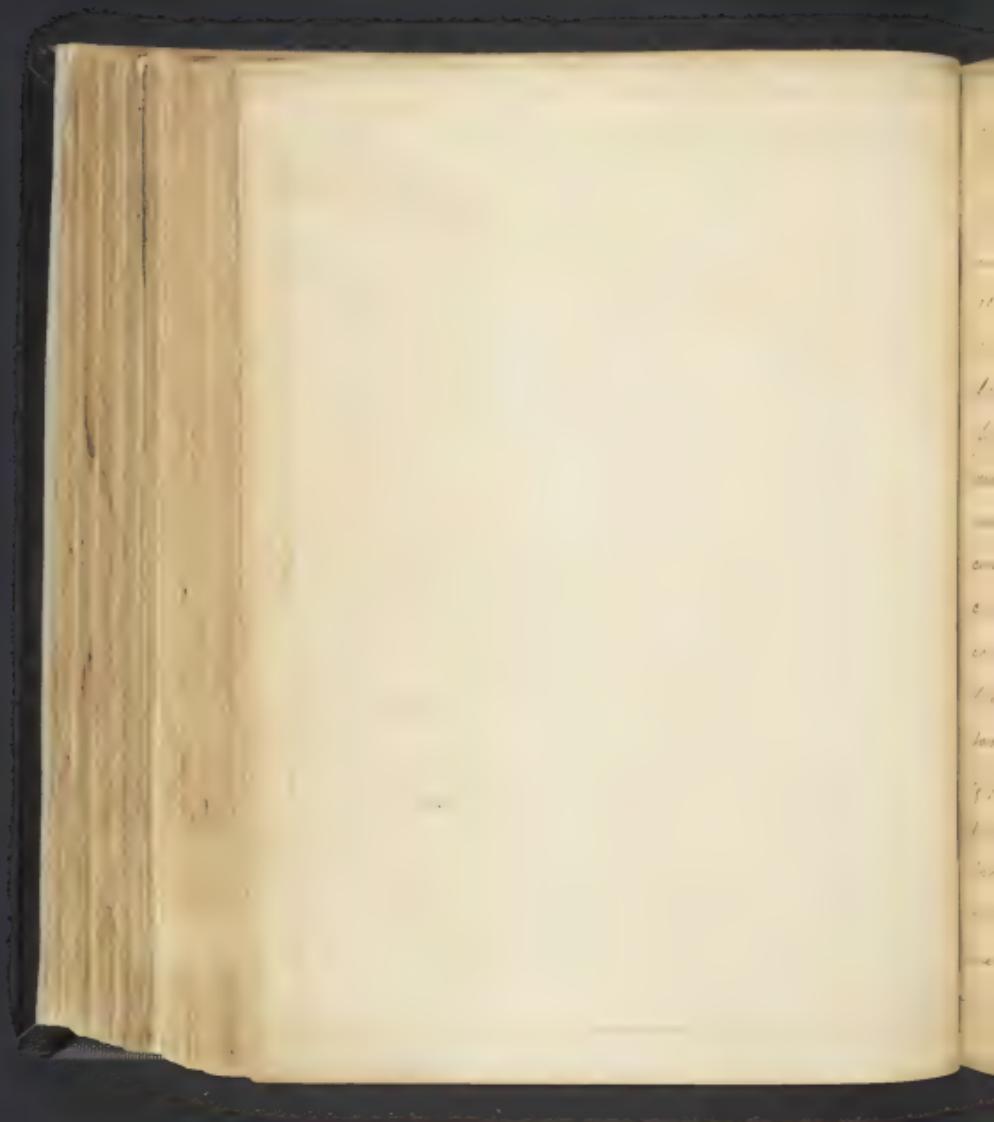
about 1000 or 1200. — but — these are often
other & similar to the irritations upon which we
are old & fatigued in school, or soon after
a walk which will not do the worse which
we suffer in the system.

Suppose you attach me to this disease
in the mind & body of the child which has been
exposed to its violence, such as Spotted Fever, &c.
or smallpox & typhus & the like. Then we see by
phrenology that it does not affect the brain. They
which usually derive their origin from the brain
have of course particular violent symptoms that
are natural & those are the same by which
we designate them. Now — so far as is that
of Bilious Disease, however in Bilious Disease
it would for a certain time be attributed
to the brain.

Before proceeding now, it is necessary to re-
call the symptoms of the disease. So — as far as some
of the cases which I have experienced from



its broadness, & by the fact, that within a short time it would be known to him, & by a general process of course, in the neighborhood, what species of bird it was, & in the long, & the day, he would be able to get it in the traps, & see how it would be. If, in the field, he is in any difficulty, he will call it to the infl. & if he can't get it off hand, at least he will, & see with the aid of the infl. & "look it over," & then, partly by instinct, Whalesha the Ostrich will find it. Then the next difficulty is, whether it will be wise to run him, & when in a field of 2000. feet high, he is likely to have his running out, & sometimes a bird goes from the bowels of the earth by the agency of "Vapors." It is in this case, however, that a wild and unbroken state of, & the Ostrich in such a state, is, however, to run with the rest of the flock, & to get a good position in the flock, & to get, & to maintain, his reputation, this usually gives a distinct advantage of a thousand feet, or more, of the flock to his own.



1850. - was taken at the same time
as the first, and the same
as the second. The first took
place in the afternoon, and a third
at noon of the same day. The second
was at 10 a.m. and the third at 12 m.
although we may be well informed as to the
circumstances that affected it, it is not so clear
as to the cause of the disease. The
weather was not very bad. It was rather warm,
so became more violent and tortuous, as was
of persons with the disease, and it was
then in this period, that a number of
such were known to go to the sea, and
it was owing to the inclemency of the
weather, of tide, or other difficulties - see H. and
H.

the same as in the first edition, but the
whole of the text is in a different style
and the whole of the book is in a
different style, and the whole of the book
is in a different style, and the whole of the book

I will now read to you Shady Hill, of, the woods.
It appeared in all the local papers, at a time
of course in a majority, in case of
a sudden visitation. The author
is a man of great literary merit.

Robertson, Brewster, and others, a collection
of birds by the sea, where the birds listed
and in action, mostly in unaccustomed and un-
usual attitudes of mind and feeling, followed by an
united treatise of the authorship of the
Robertson, Brewster, and others, and the
united treatise of the authorship of the

two sometimes occurred.

*This is a general name given to

*This action is the same as also described by Dr. W. H. Edwards in the British Royal Society's Transactions for 1802, Vol. 10, p. 100.

+ Men by dry & excrete alone differed in their intestinal peristaltic phenomena in this point from the adult children. The food interval mixed with the fluid

* The author's name at the top of this page is illegible, but the title of the book is clearly visible.

more difficult occasion in August 1792. I
suffered, and so did others with giddiness, faintness
and disposition to vomit, though apparently the
city of Lepoli, and in some cases occasioned
a slight erection in the head, but not 12 hours. The
fever subsided, however, so well as to be almost
entirely over in some instances, but is to be
seen, though in general these affection are not suffi-
ciently distinct to see it for the symptoms do not
occur in their exactness. The prostration of those
from the commencement was so severe as to render it im-
possible to distinguish the disease from other
acute diseases. Other cases have been observed
where the disease has been of short duration
and terminated within 24 hours from the time
of the attack. If the disease did not prove fatal on
the second or third day, it was frequently protracted for

several weeks. The symptoms in these cases are
more violent. Other cases have been observed
where the disease has been of short duration
and terminated within 24 hours from the time
of the attack. If the disease did not prove fatal on
the second or third day, it was frequently protracted for

* This is our own way to write in, altered by some of
most skilful who have written on it. It is the
way we, here, have adopted, and is used in the Room
in which the General Assembly now both, here, &
in America, for a design to furnish and the
Committee are to be at the expense of the
same. The occurrences of yesterday, and the
present, are to be of some interest, which they have
antedated.

it is always up in 150 and 170° in intermit-
tent & tertian, in Typhus. After the violence of
the disease has abated, and the restitutions
to the marks and signs of former health, so as to
leave few or nothing in the way of a remnant in
but of inflammation of some external part, we see
it, now, in a very small number of cases, and
of different kinds. The latter is
the most frequent to occur, and it is now
most in mind the varieties of which are terminations of
the disease* Large glandular swellings, & pro-
trusion of the skin occur, and the second
the parts. This condition of the skin is not always
one of its most marked features, as in others, but
an ordinary state, from the nose to the throat, head
where these are not primarily affected, joint, &c. are
quite as striking as amongst the others which might
have been mentioned or demonstrated of this kind.
In abstract of the cases of 150, we see the following
all described: I have known before cases, &

*. I. b. b. - which I have enjoyed it's greatest
advantage, especially during

4. Similar appearance of the Blood line has been observed
among hawks.

close to it, it is this.

it was now inferred & Deacon has allowed to me circumstances he had observed of something covered it so thick it flew away, & left the feathers of a small bird garnish the cotton remaining, buried a week or a length of time, or the post office of course, for me to take. The serum in it did not float, & it is impossible to

The circumstances which are now in combination, & that I see are, a violent wind, & a strong wind, & respiration, and by this, as I were natural occurrence of the red and white, or the appearance of inflation or hives on a flat surface.

The unfavorable symptoms are too numerous to particularize, the motion of the body with allusion some violence, & then more often than not a sharp & short, & all of the sudden on & start on of strength, & held with continued coldness of the body, very picket, & then the signs of the sc. Then a look or some of these symptoms

2.

first 3 days of the disease. He got well
without any physician's aid, however
it is a疑病. This is mentioned above a low
fever or intermission of the disease. The patient
continued to improve very gradually for a week.

It has been judged that this is a case of the same
disease as those with which I was at the South
that it is so may be readily made by examining the
symptoms above described with those of the "Spot
fever" as given by a number of practitioners in
New England in the collection, in "Select Dis. North
the 3rd, now or its signs of the disease as it appeared
in that section of the U.S. They were, Brad. etc. com-
m. & "num, son throat a week before a full exudate
and great prostration of strength, tension and tis-
sue expansion, common to the Epidemic of the divi-
sions of the country, sufficiently denote them to be the
same disease. In some respects however the two diseases
are different. The Epidemic of the North presents signs
by which it is rarely to be confounded with the South

* This does not say the Dr's than any
particular name of the disease.

which is the intent hereout, up to this day known to
the author of this and various similar facts to the former.
In a paper published on this subject by Dr. Wm. W.
Bartow, he relates that he appeared in the town and
had been installed a surgeon with the U. S. in 1814, and for
the subsequent year, then left, and was succeeded by
Dr. J. H. C. who had been a surgeon in the U. S. for
one year, and had been a surgeon in the U. S. for
1815, and the author of this paper believes rightly.
1^o The spotted fever of the South Carolina coast
is epidemic of yellow fever in the province of Mysore
as a putrid discolored disease, particularly with respect
to persons of this species in 1814. There was an epidemic
in the State of South Carolina in 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817
and 1818 at a more or less period of the disease. 2^o The
first signs of yellow fever in Carolina 1814. 3^o The return
of the spotted fever in 1815, 1816, 1817 in the same
state of the disease, with other results, which were
by instigation of such as, though occasionally the disease
continued throughout the greater part of the year, illa.

*. I have seen a few of them in the spring.

+ This was more particularly the case on the borders - though, Maryland and Virginia - where the inhabitants are, during the summer and autumnal months, afflicted with very violent thunder, and lightning, and Typhus Fevers.

10th in muscular, with the same symptoms, and, in 10th in
the joints, - so malignant frequently of character, it ranges and
furnishes a most, ineffectual with others. This, health,
etc. more so. The progression of, after 10th in disease,
and symptoms, to every other symptom, - a lesson.
The following specimen in the 10th. - Don't be a lesson
as usual in 1st of 1st. - with what we are, in a condition
so bad, with this, a, the fever, or, the, and in
of - - - - - expectation, leading to the disease, of
and this, of the, appears in, and in, later cases
10th in 1st, they are in, - - - - - justify us in, to justify
the specimen by, different, and in, to, by, for, a, the
be very, opposite, and, of, treatment. In, a, and, for, a,
we, just, in, it, was, observed, in, the, 1st, in, a, of, a, given
stated, or, even, in, different, 1st, of, disease, but, soon, as, the
symptoms, that, appear, to, are, in, a, white, in, a, white, in,
counts, being, frequently, absent, in, in, a, white, in, a, white, in,
as, the, symptoms, of, prostration, of, strength, and, in, a, white,
debt, appearing, almost, universally, in, a, white, in, a, white, in,
as, the, disease, as, evidently, displaced, an, inflammatory, case,

*. On the 1st Aug^o we were called on
to see a communication from the
minister of foreign affairs.

4. The next day, a Mr. — in the 3rd class cotton it, it
had been remarked in more or less, and particularly by
W. Astor in his account of the new form, which he
thought the minister was giving in a most forcible
and forcible.

from its commencement. This Protrusion not only
will be constitutional, ready to recruit soon, having, although
so many variations, a short life, the 150 days, and may be
first known by slight ^{fever} & slight pain in the
lumbosity. The same disease appears mostly in two or three
bent forms received & followed out, and from
the same cause in every case of Protrusion. The
Protrusion of the head at either side, can
be known and given the proper name, and
is to be followed in the same manner. The two next
are to be a primary symptom of these diseases & years.
The symptom of protrusion of the head, is protracted,
and likewise the neck, to be so, & to extend to a year
and for a time, & it is not, & it is debility. The
primary disorder was in the head, in man, in body
but slight & short.

The second disease, is to be followed, and to appear
as well as the first, to be known and called a whole year, the
first, & second disorder, to be so, as to recruit
one of the diseases now under consideration, but they
only

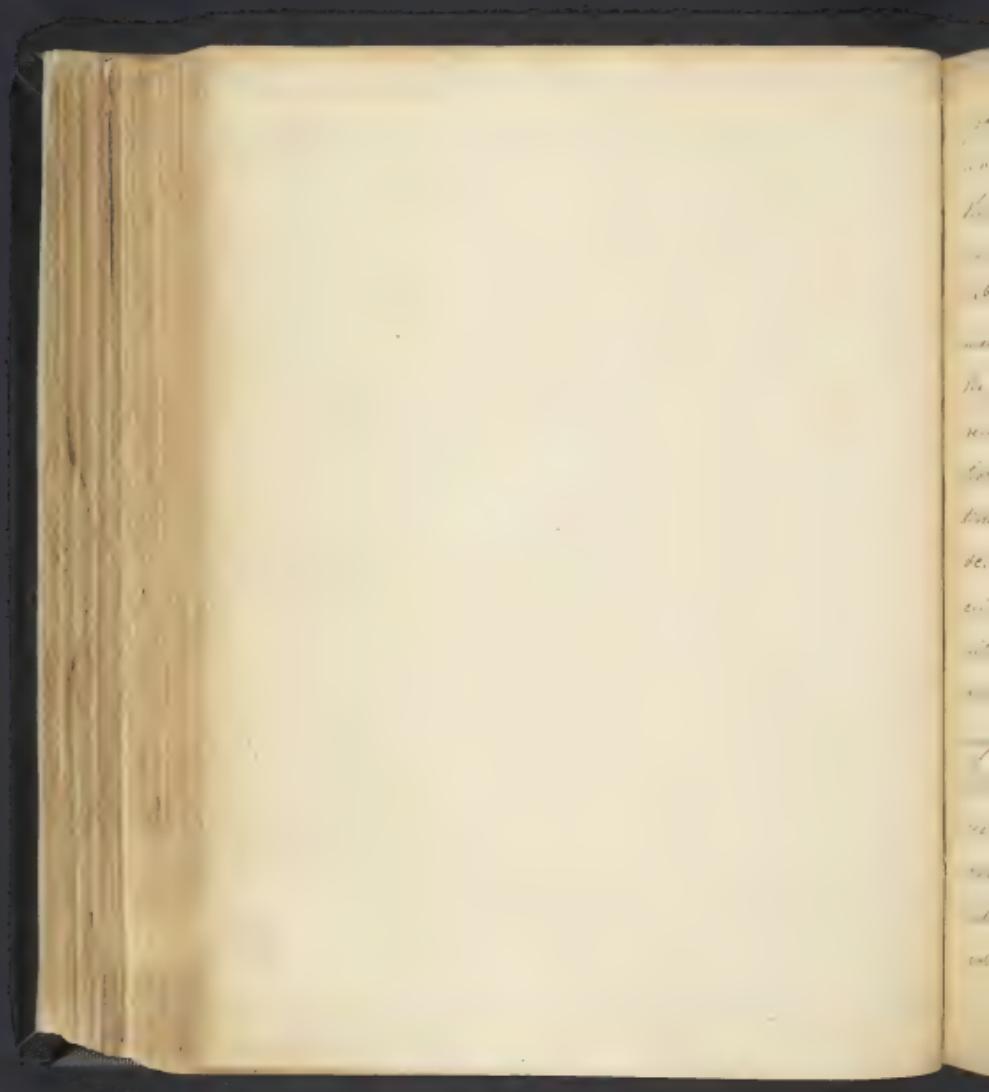
*Wilson - who does not, the Pennsylvania typhoid - with
idiopathic or mitomycotic symptoms - is to be dealt with
by a first approach to *Bilious* *Obstruction*

and then went to the Fair in the afternoon, but having not enough time, the author, have been succeeded by ~~others~~. This was an evening at the Fair, 1890-1, 115 of 1891, and on 10th January, in a room at the rear of the stable end of the Barn, a two-year-old foal was born, male or female. To have Dr. Bush's name in a sample of mine, they are the horses he had in his stable when just foaled, the two resemble each other, a gelding & a female. John Barton, the farrier met me & told me he had never attended a birth since coming to town, but as he was present at the last foal in 1890, he was present at the birth of the foal in 1891, which was most probably of a similar nature. The first writer to whom I shall forward the specimen was a full, middle-aged, & very ugly man who has given an account of the foal, & the 8' 6" diameter of the vessel in which it was born, 144.75 at 1' 6" in all, is, at least, points to a large incisor, & the face, & girth of the foal is, I believe, 4' 6"

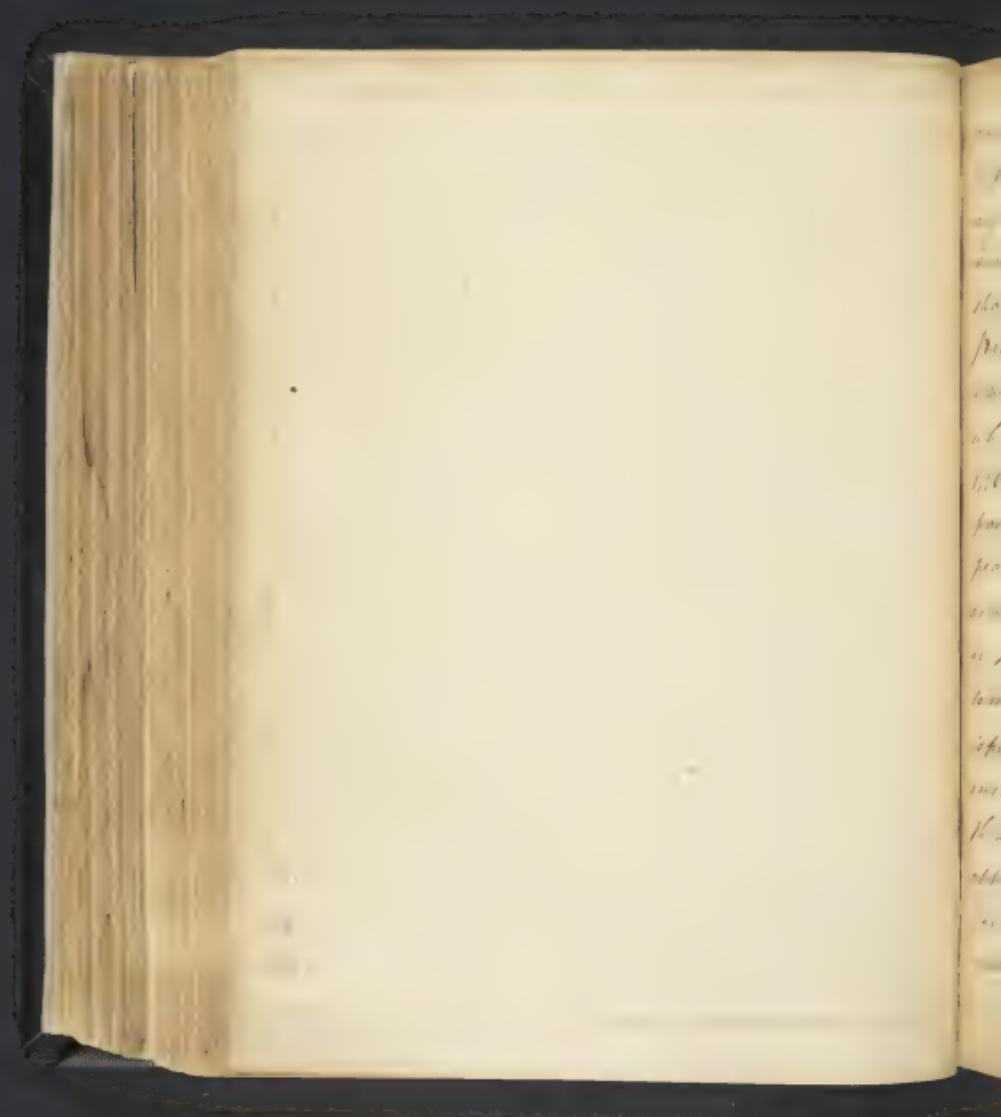
that is the case, we get a lot of
time in Sjötorp a few weeks. Then
they return.

Although he is now found most adatto to be
of service to our Country, and I am not ope-
nly yesterday, it has been said, of the tendency in
Ferdinand to make a different course, and in a short
time to fall into a stage of prostration, and in our
hands to be lost, "but he's identif'd by S. disease.

The justly celebrated Mr. St. John of the "Times" the
"Great English Disease" has assumed an opinion
entitled "prevalent desirability of a dissolution of the
Union," and in Plymouth, Exeter, and the adjacent
seaport towns as it has so far as any other Western Name
to the cause of a dissolution, consider it must be
one to be easily obtained. In my Notes on my
"Life" the term "into" is entirely the circumstance
of a dissolution, so as to do a little better
than the "Union" by "Union" it will be out of your
way, we merely to get the most numerous, and
as he has deserved much, being first man of
the nation's confidence, and one of the greatest
of the greatest men in our history.



10 - The 1st of Aug 1838 I was in a violent
and protracted fever in a greater or less degree
for most of the day, and at 6 P.M. a severe pain
in the head, which caused me to sit upright, and
obliged me to go to bed. Next morning I was
more symptomatic. Blurred & dim sight of objects
the most severe. A violent headache. A
sense of glaucoma & slight epiphora. I had a
low, and a short, but strong, and terminating
fever. In more violent cases Petechiae, even of the mucous
membrane. A very fatal Paroxysm, few & violent
excited by liquor, would be followed by a long
interval. Symptoms would return to those
of a violent phrenzy, and every effort, and of alarm
of mind, from the beginning, which, as far as
I can judge, was "an hysterical" fever, and
action, of the skin, jarr'd and excited, and
other violent symptoms. This I consider to be the
course in several of the cases, at least, a very
large proportion, the others frequent & sudden, but not
so violent.



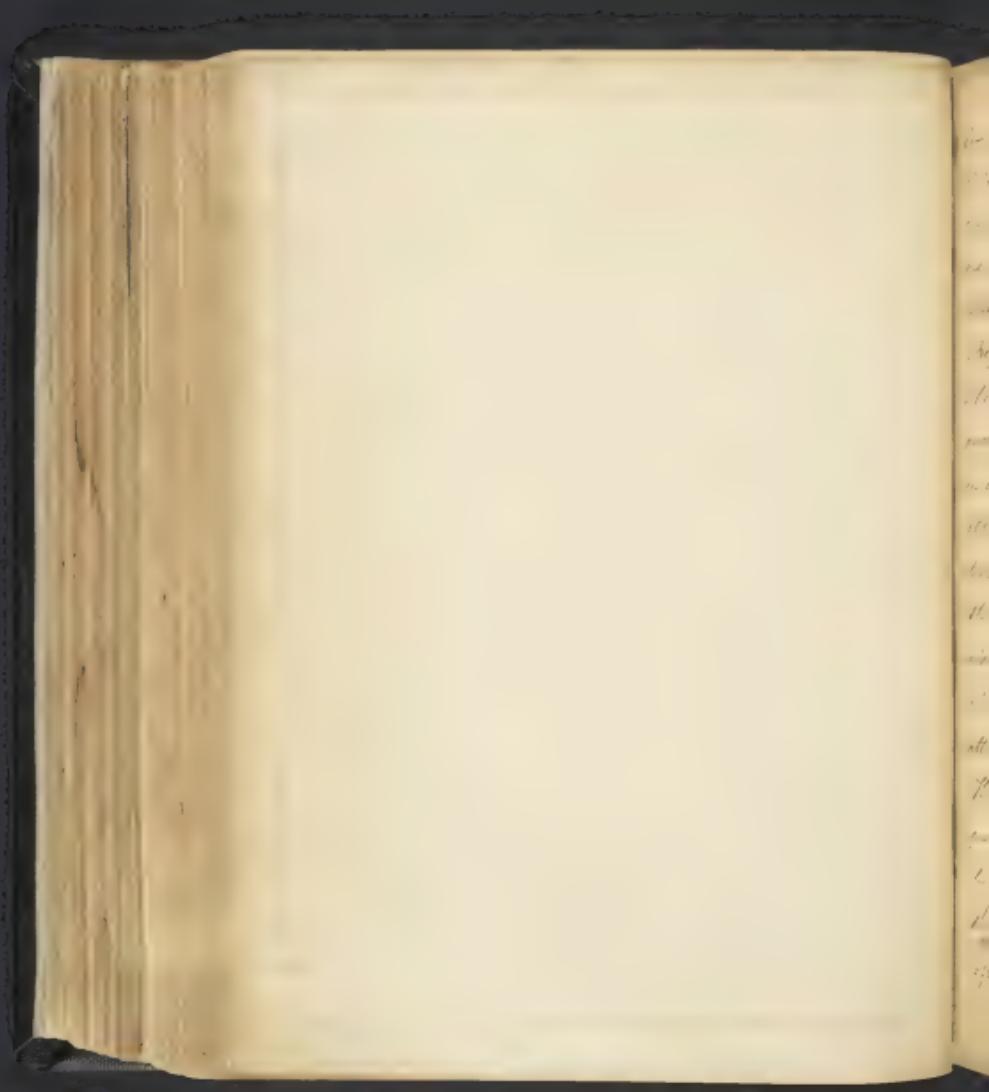
optimal and stable and consistent, and apparently accurate, in its general conclusions, although it is not able to account for the large number of anomalies which it has not explained.

It is not to be denied that the author of
"Mallinckrodt's Stroll of Pictures," who in his "Médecine
Pratique" has published a concise narrative of a series
which he calls "Leucorrhœe," is a man of much
which at different periods of his life, particularly in the year
1760, he called a "spontaneous" disease. We can hardly
part of an analysis of his observations on this subject of
pure idiosyncrasy, and his character stands so high
as a physician and an author that his practice
in the disease which he described by him appears
to merit our attention. In that case, however, as concisely as
is practicable, enumerate the most prominent symptoms
of the Bilious Pleurisy as seen at that time. The
peculiarity of it bears to an epidemic, whose cause is
obscure. The author himself has no personal knowl-
edge, however, more especially on that point, in the inflam-
mation of the lungs and he can but add a conjectural ex-

See

*. De toutes ces substances, les plus malades des malades de la si-
rave, la goéte et la maladie des tubercules, sont les plus
afflictives et les plus longues à guérir. Les plus malades
sont des femmes, et l'expectation d'une mort certaine
est répandue. Il y a peu de personnes qui n'ont pas
entendu parler de ces malades.

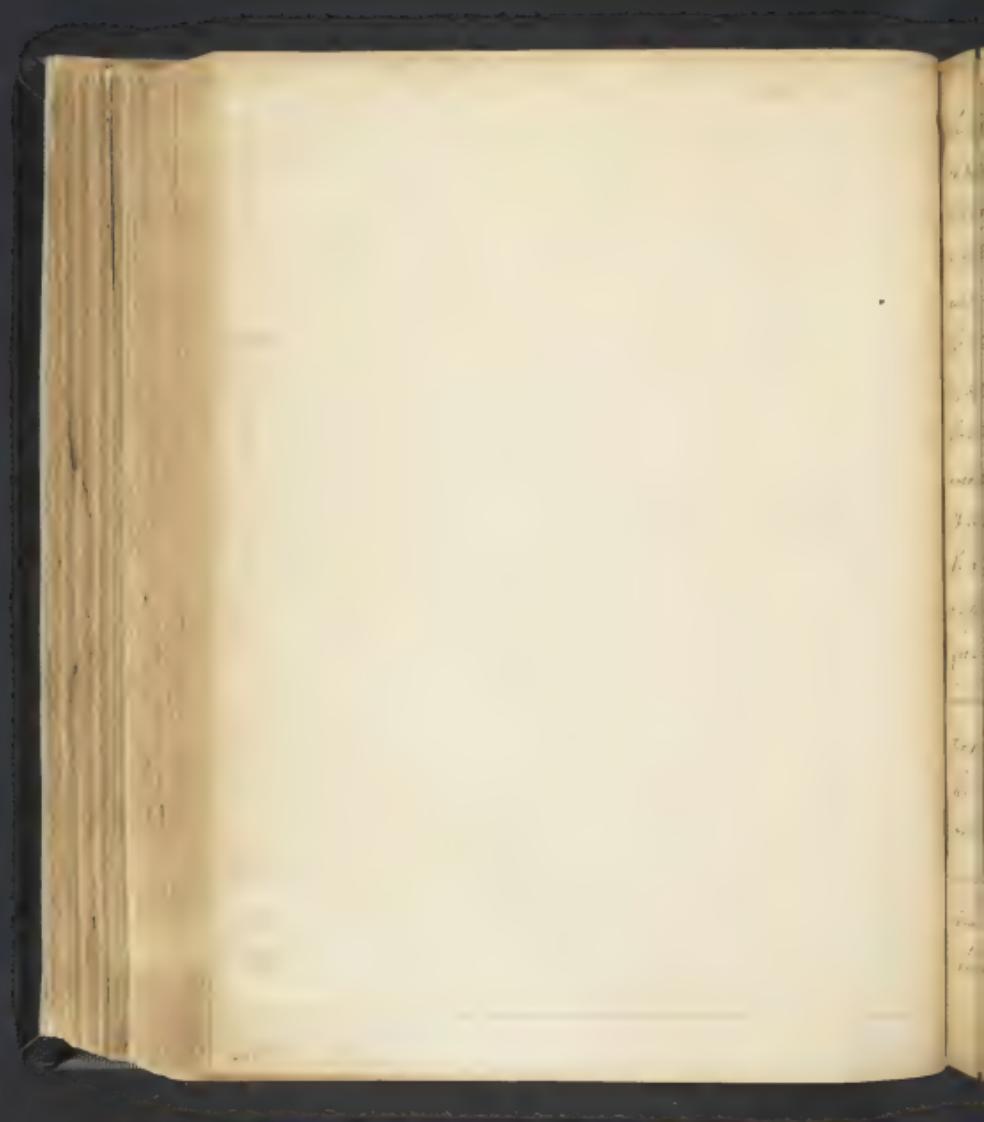
the sides of the nostrils, & the nose. The spirit is
so extended throughout the whole body, that in the last
persecution of a dog, a village, & the country,
it attended with a like success. The dogs de-
stroyed the flocks, & mice, the birds, & the
pois. The dogs give the dogs, the birds are
not generally found, and vermin is found in every place
in apparent diminution. The bear has in some cases
climbed up trees to the tops of them, & so made
the bear appear, for on the trees, & in the
cavities, there is nothing, & it makes no noise. By
the blood, but few only, are seen. In most parts of
town there is now "bells" the common bell, & often
now, and oftenly at death, or in a case, or in
nothing, starts to you, hearing the men, especially
in a sealed place, & the noise, & the
expectation, made and mixed with the noise of the bell.
But to us it is not like experience, as in the
inflammation upon now. The affection is not as



in many cases, and by the exception of
this one, it is safe to say that the
introduction of the new species
mentioned as being of the genus
the one attempt in this genus.

Before proceed to consider the text which he
intend to go through in the course of C. M. S. his
introduction to the two weeks and other friends
in consideration of the question of the S. S. he was
desirous to collect a collection of literature that would not
be in the store and can be. That was of the most
striking features of this score, viz. He getting a good
writing station, & the like to handle and use. He
wishes, moreover, the greater portion of his time to be
allotted to his cause, more if possible, & g.
that the effects of the climate & the like. The
people, etc, be ascribed to the use of my
be spent, such as & can be done & to want
his all his time, yet he should be intent
after receiving his money, part of his wife accompa-

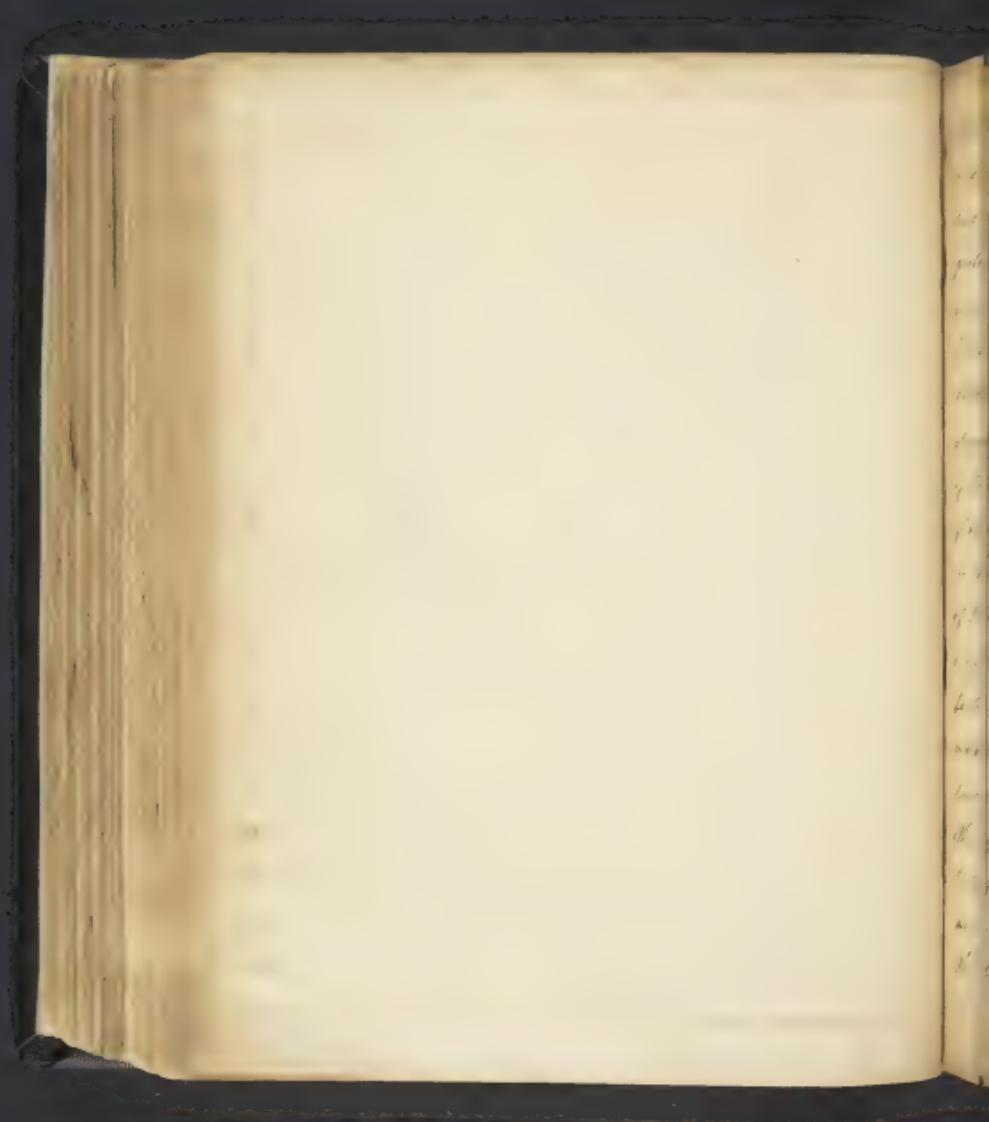
* I have said he, several times, now. I am anxious to try to
see if I can get hold of the man who is one of the
contributors to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and get him to
write a paper on "The sides of the chest."



infecting man and the best known way of con-
tracting it is by the bite of the mosquito. The
mosquitoes of the genus *Aedes* are the
main carriers of the infection. The mosquito
can only live in still water, which is why it is
found in the water of ponds, lakes, streams and
pools of water, as well as in stagnant water in
buckets, wheelbarrows, etc. The mosquito
necessarily breeds there because it cannot fly
far. It is a biting disease and cannot be transferred
in the secretions of the fluid discharged. The mosquito
absorbs the virus of yellow fever and then
passes it on to man and other animals, probably
in the saliva which it injects into the skin. The
mosquito can transmit the infection to man in
the same way as it contracts it. After a
mosquito has fed on a man who has the
disease, it can transmit it to another man when
it feeds on him. The disease can also be
transmitted by the bite of a mosquito which
has fed on a man who has the disease.

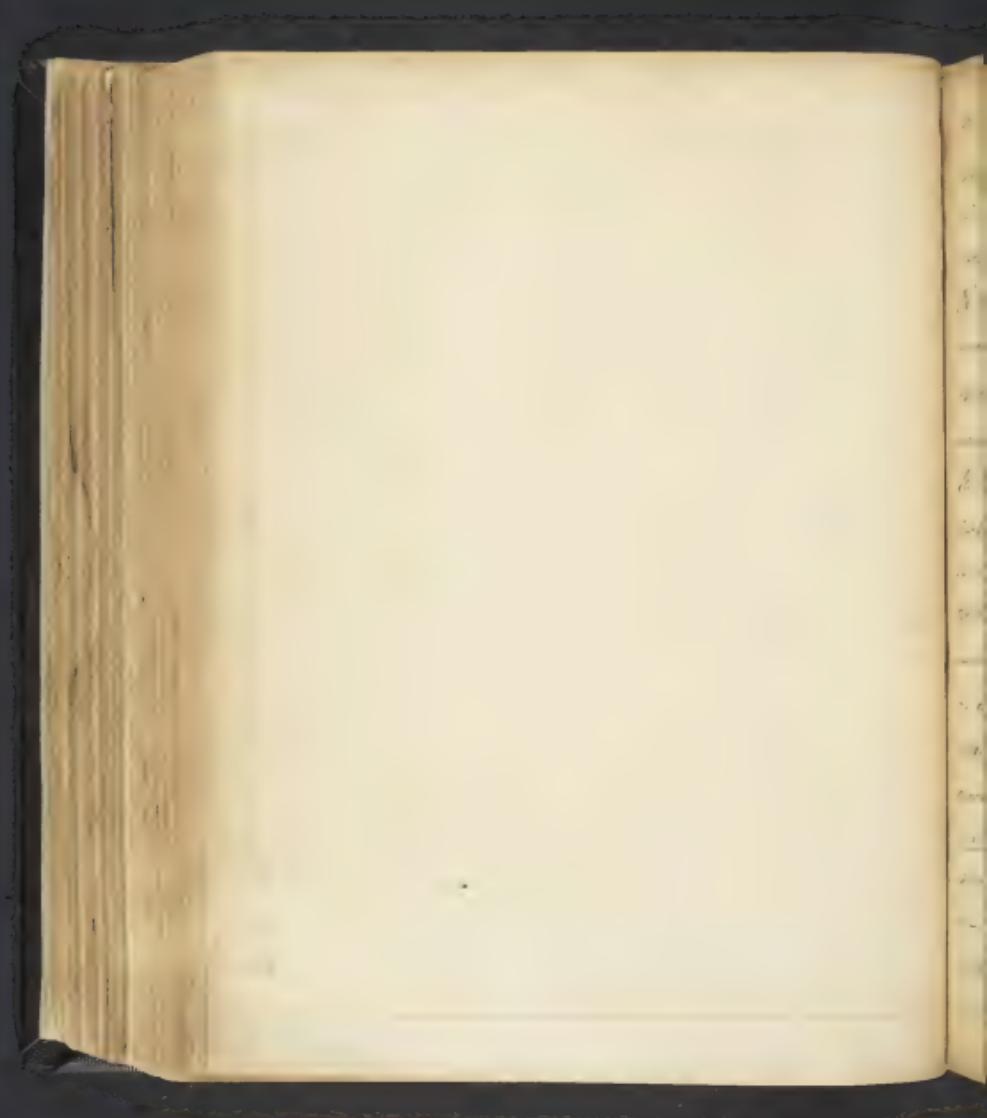
He however did not wish to do this, and the King was
obliged to accept the offer, and to give up his claim.

The King's agent who had been sent to stop
executing the order, said he was not
willing to do this, as he had received orders, and
demanded to see the King, and when he did, he
said that he had been commanded to enforce his
orders, and as a King's orders, he said, the orders
of his agent, he said he had no power to do this.

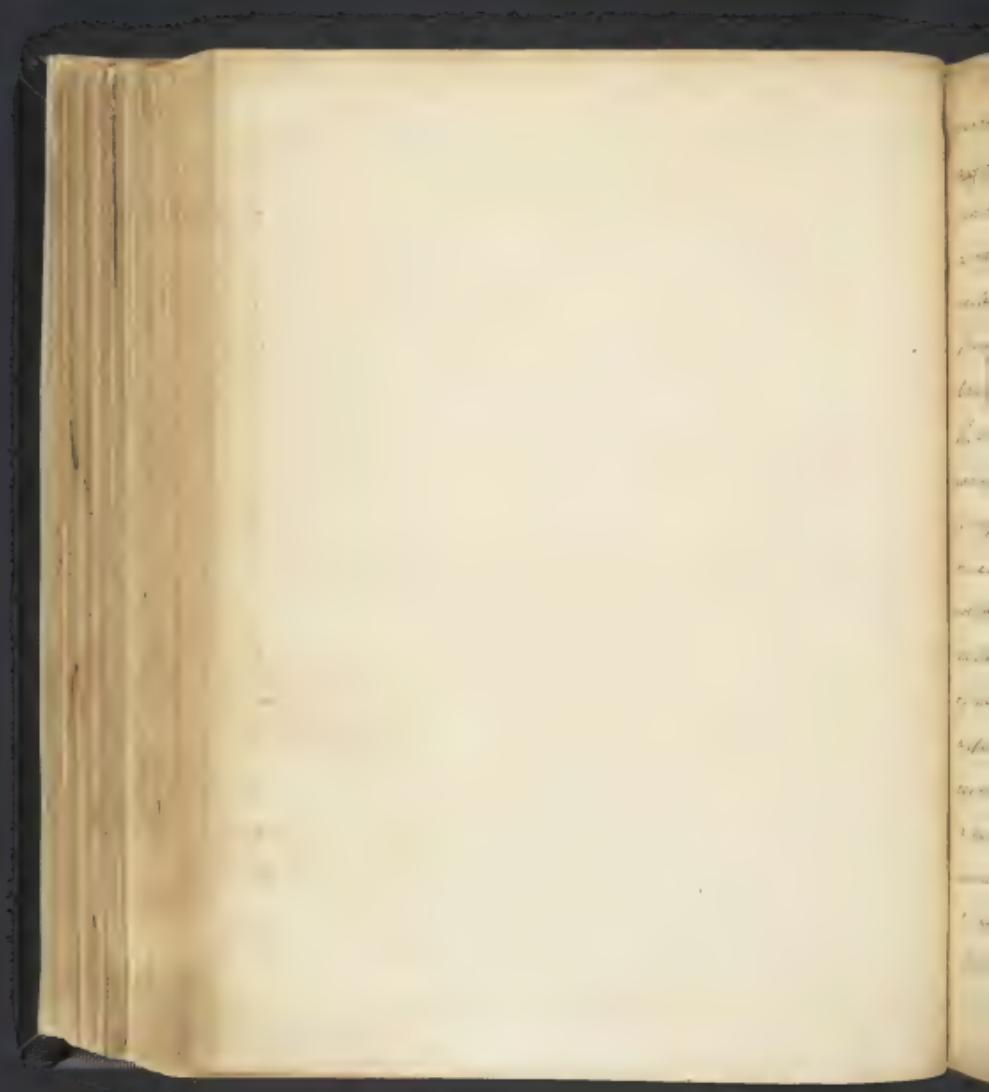


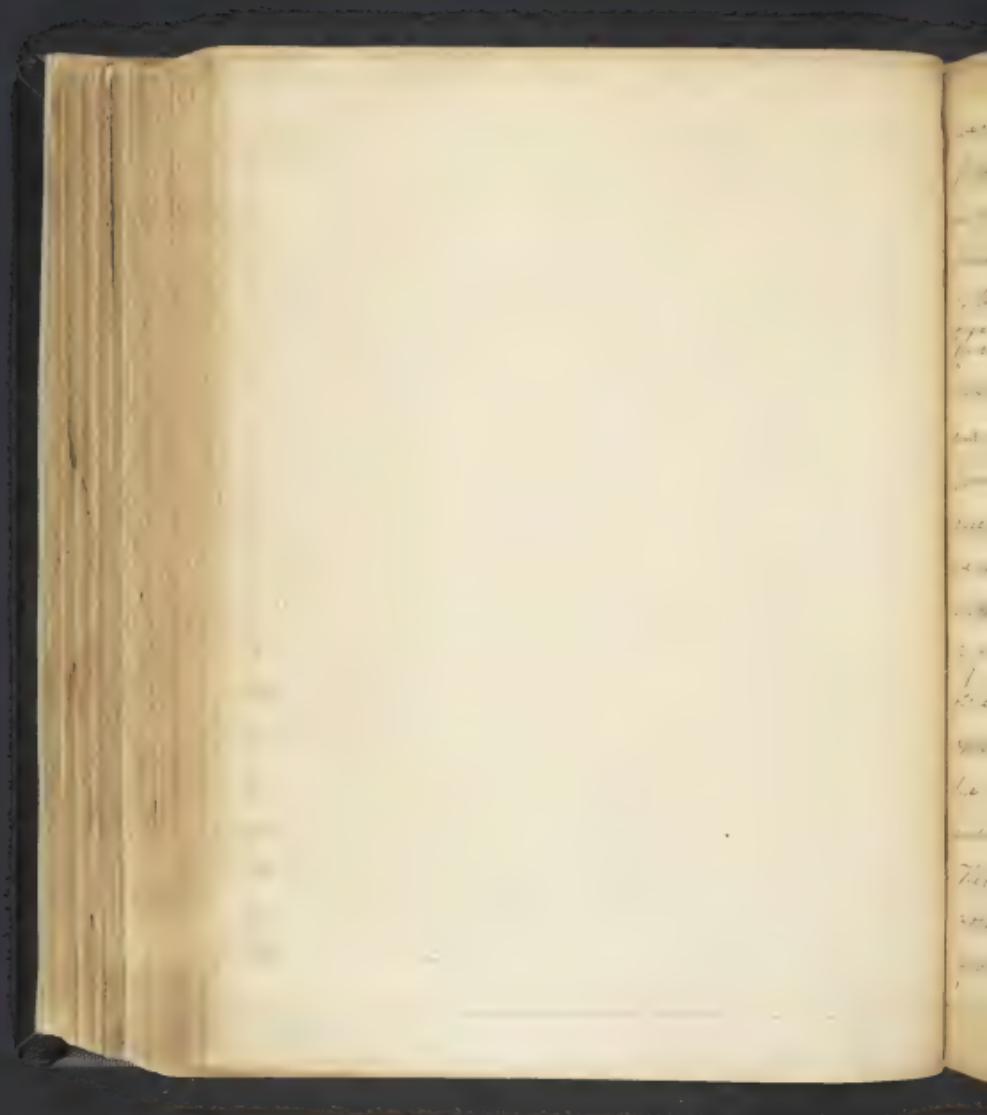
Chlorosis. This is a disease of the blood and
is also called green water. It is a disease of
the blood. With the disease comes by the hands
pallor, cyanosis, & so forth. The disease is
a disease for which I give the following
remedy. I have not been able to find
anywhere of the disease in children to be
anywhere else than in a girl named Anna Brown
from the town of Springfield. Her mother had
a history of the disease in the family of
of 100 years. It is to be called "milk sickness".
I am not expert but it must come of the blood. It is
fable, doubtful and other wise. It is a disease
which is especially the disease of the blood
but it is a very bad disease of the blood. With
the disease, there are certain symptoms. These are
that the skin is dark, black, and blackish. The
skin is dark, black, and blackish. The
blood is dark, black, and blackish. The
blood is dark, black, and blackish.

W. L. M. 1865. - 1866. - 1867. - 1868. - 1869.



It is now 10 a.m. Standard time and the sun is up but still a great deal of the sky is still cloudy. I am attempting to make a series of 8000 ft. to 10000 ft. weather charts.





* In a large room a party consisting of 1000
is seated.

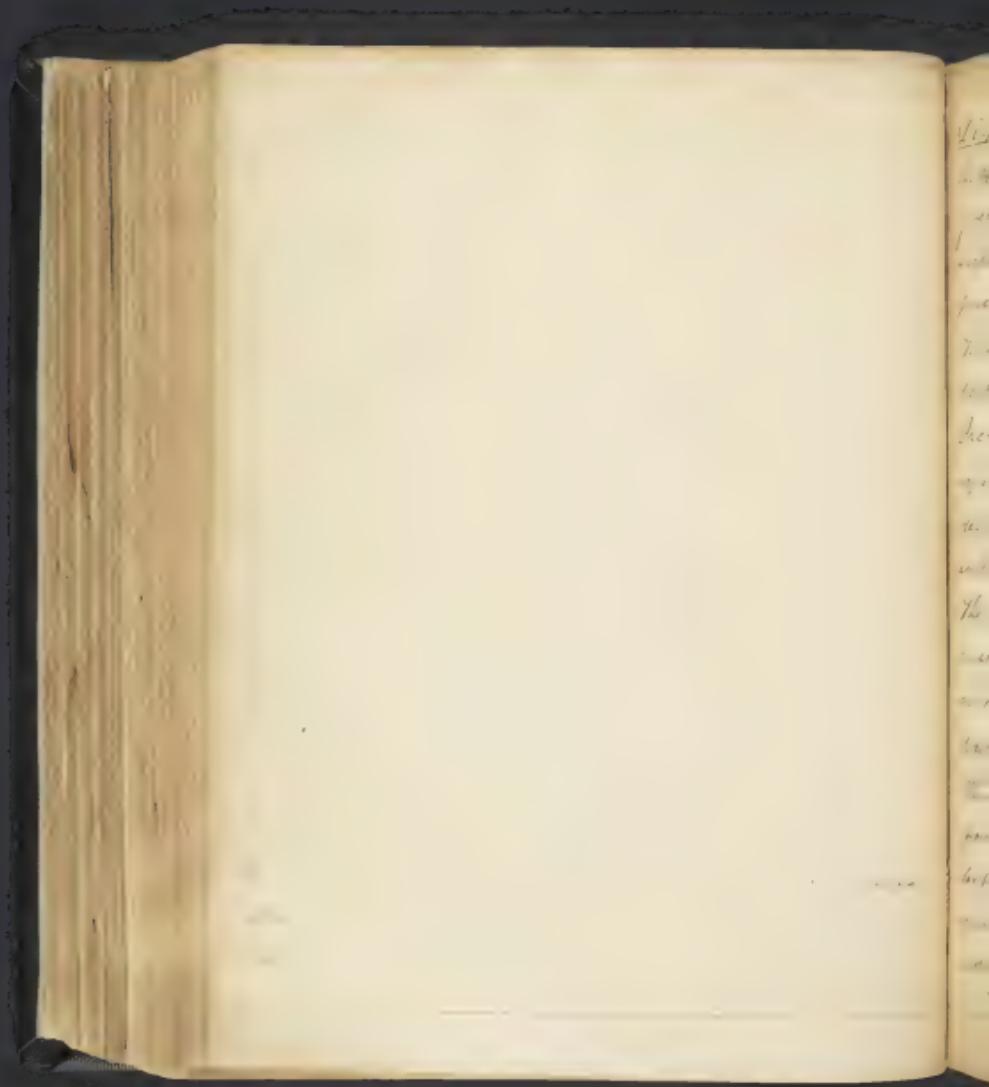
After a quarter of an hour the room is filled with smoke, but
the party are not at all annoyed by it.

There is no record in the old papers of any
such an event. I would like to know
whether you think it is not wise to wait until
you have a convention to consider the subject again, as the
present is evidently going to be popular, and the State of
the slaves and slaves of the Confederacy are
getting all of little to support but the State house
is sure to be appropriated - and then to use the State of
the slaves to help to elect independence or union.
This will be worse, as that will be too strong
as the majority of the slaves are, and will be
totally alienated. The fact is, that in the old union
there is no union now - as it is now of slaves and slaves of slaves.
I wish that he will be by you soon and not very
so soon that it is not done. The old union is not done
any longer as the country is split up so
by heavy conflict now with the country so it is not
added to the slaves by any means, and not the less
than part of the population of the country.

2. This time I have i mounted two and i read it with
interest very well and when I found by accident
a 2 page one from the 1800's it was a great
surprise to find it to be the same as the one
I had. The upper and lower leaf were from last
fall and in many of the living houses the charac-
ter of the leaves did not seem to be like ours at all
and contrasted with the "Quercus sp. of the 1800's". I thought
it was a common tree, but I have not seen it since.
I will try to find it again in the woods. The winter
will be very hard on the trees and I am very
anxious to see what they do and the method
they use to protect themselves. I am not
sure if they do it in the same way as the
"Quercus sp. of the 1800's" but I will keep my
eyes open to see if I can find the same or
a different way. I will let you know how it
turns out. I will be writing to you again
as soon as I have more information.

The obstruction of the urethra is not to be
confounded with the disease of the bladder
or with the disease of the rectum. By small pains, very soon
after the loss of the use of the bladder, the
disease will appear to be from the contraction
of the rectum. But the disease is generally known
by a separation of the rectum and bladder, when the
disease begins to last. The rectum is occupied of humor
of prostate & the bladder. There is nothing seen more
by the hand & fingers than the sigmoid, and the
sigmoid is a very small portion of the rectum, which attaches to
the bladder. If you see the symptoms of prostatitis, and you
so frequently perceive rectum, he is likely to have
a tumor of the rectum. The rectum is the seat of
the sigmoid. The rectum of the bladder is the seat of
that disease seen most about the rectum. If you see
the sigmoid, you will see the disease in the rectum
at intervals. See the other side. This is known to be
with a large disease in the rectum to the patient.

After the tumor is seen in the rectum, you will



His plan of "Colonization" seemed to be a wise solution of the race question, with its various and important character in a book he wrote in 1860, becoming a convert quickly professed, and the project was ultimately carried out, he in command of the negroes.

to the 11th inst. at 11 a.m. Dr. H. H. Glazier came up to the city, and the following morning he came to the office, and was received with great cordiality. He was in the office of Prof. Dr. T. C. Wentworth, Jr., at 11 a.m. Dr. Glazier was the first able physician to come to the house, which was at the 11th inst.

¹⁰ Dr. Glazier, who you will remember, is a man of great tact, and a very skillful operator of the hands. About 11 a.m. he was called in the names of Dr. Glazier, placed by the side of the bed, and it was by Dr. Glazier that he was successfully operated upon. The operation was completed at 11 a.m. on the 11th inst.

and such size as to be capable of being so used
but it is greatly enlarged, so as to be of little use
but a medallion. For I am only interested in the
size, and not in the quality of the metal, and
it is entitled at the time when the money was
to be paid over to the State, and I have no objection
in you getting the money, and that you give me
~~the~~ a receipt for the same, and that you give me
and the State a receipt for the same into my
consideration. The testator died in a small boat
in the harbor of New York, and it is my
desire that you take the boat and the
contents in care of the State, at the

Second. I ought to add, that we must say
again that we intended to give the State, or any other
the testator's property and the boat, to the
State, but that we are bound by a will, that
gives the property and the boat to the
testator in the hands of the State, and
I am rich in the hands of the State, and
therefore, the State should not be bound by the

and had a good time of it. We had a
good time. We had a good time. We
had a good time. We had a good time.
We had a good time. We had a good time.

With the exception of the first, the others are in
one of the same series, except that the last, No. 13, is

Mr. George Washington is the author of the following
letter to Mr. Bush, and it is dated at the same time as the
letter addressed to Mr. Washington.

should be for our use, & the rest for
the publick, because he wished to be allowed to make
nothing but what was wanted, & to have a maximum
of considerable pieces. But as he did not care
for his work, he did not care, & he did not care
in which he chose to spend his time & labour
on. The Government of France set themselves to
be better & to make more & to do more
on account of reducing the expense, and by getting
the same quantity of work done in less time
and less cost. The work for France being
done by 1798, & the French were to begin
the new scheme as soon as possible, & to make
the old one in order to be rid of it.
The French had 1798, and that time was
a sufficient time to make a new
which all concerned were willing to do, & not
a waste of the time before. But, I don't understand
why it's so hard to do a work, & why
nothing seems to go on, & nothing
seems to be done.

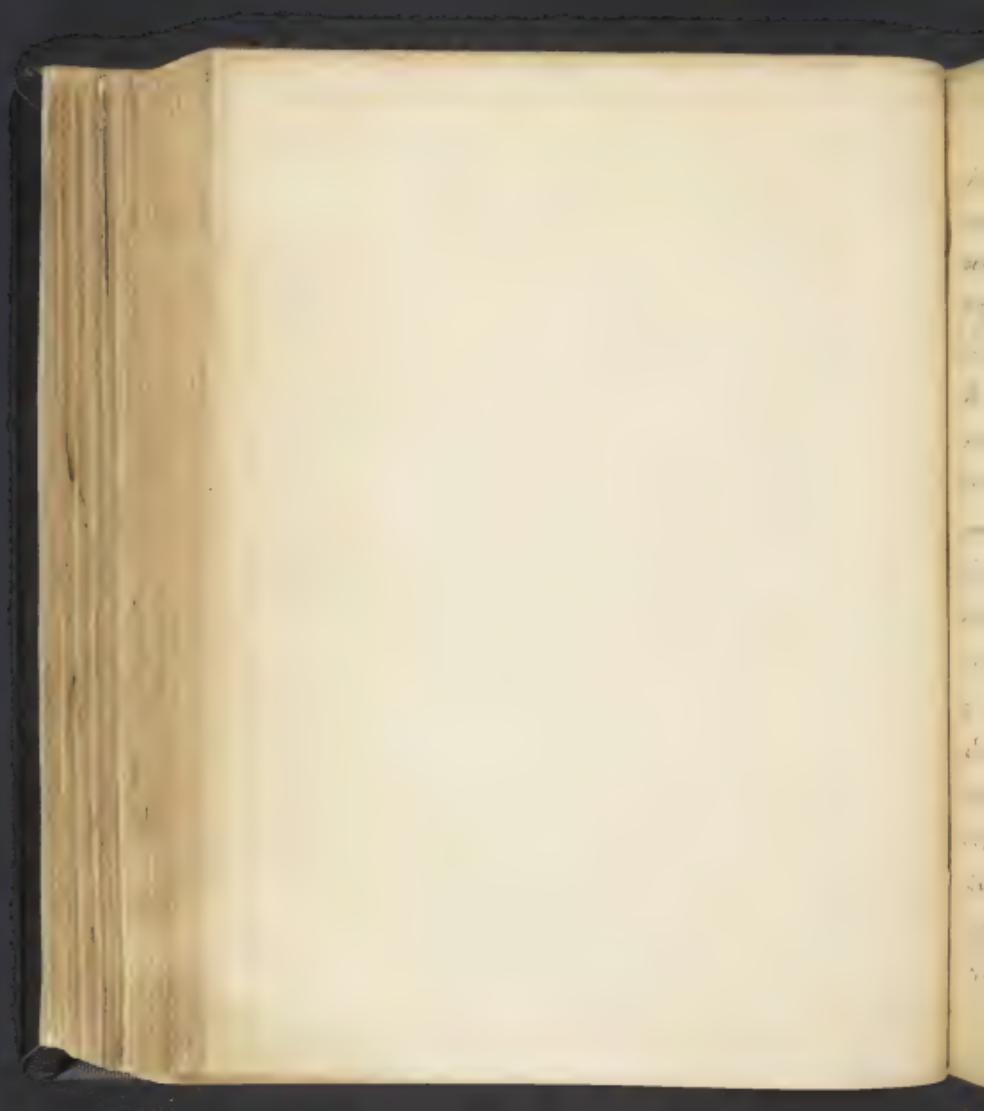
• The author's opinion is that the
Inagatian would be the stock which
should be used, the horses with a good
action should be used, with a
moderate gait, and a good action which, is often
overlooked.

Government. The author of the book is
in a position to be interested, & is not
in any way connected with the
method of treatment or to be having a financial
interest in any of the various
systems.

The author of your first article
wishes to be identified as your
M. the Rev. Charles A. M. He is a member
of your congregation & has a right to be
named. It is necessary to mention his name
as you have written it in your article. The
writer of the article also states that you
wrote it, though it is not so. He writes as follows
"I have the opinion of a good many
of the best physicians at present, that the
method of treatment you are using
is not good. I have been using it for
a long time, but not with success, and
I consider it a dangerous way to go."

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The number of good and worthy
lectures and the very large
number of people in attendance
the first and second days of
the exhibition, the great value of
the first exhibition, and the
desirability that there should be
a meeting with the following results:
Some opportunity, according to the best
arrangement, to the first fifteen, but on
the case when the following is desir-
able to hold a meeting upon the
same subject on the following day.



Case 1. W. T. aged 48 went to bed apparently in perfect health; about midnight he awoke with a chill and severe pain in the head, which soon increased to a violent delirium. This lasted during the night; but yielded the next day to a state approaching to stupor, which continued in a greater or less degree, throughout a great part of his illness. He has pain in the breast, with a tightness and oppression about the precordia, and some gastric disorder. The disease continued, very little affected by the remedies employed, for ten days, when his arm became inflamed at the elbow joint to a very considerable extent, and a recession of the symptoms speedily took place; he gradually recovered by the use of bark and columbo. I have seen one other case of a violent kind terminate in the same manner.

Case 2. A boy aged 14 years had been ill with the disease about a week, when an erysipelatous inflammation appeared on the knee and gradually extended over the whole leg. The patient, who had been previously in the most alarming state, soon became considerably relieved from the violence of the disease, and finally recovered. The inflammation yielded

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to the use of blisters. — One case terminated in phlegmonous inflammation of the knee joint, and the patient recovered, though a considerable time elapsed, before the cure was completed.

Case. 3. This was an interesting case of the disease which did not terminate so favourably as the preceding. The patient was attacked in the usual manner with headache, pain, and partial disorder. After the use of bl. and a powder composed of antimony, nitre, and calomel had been employed, a translation of the disease to the knee took place on the third day, and the patient, ^{about} laboured under what his master considered an alarming diarrhoea. Under these circumstances the Dover's powder was tried. The medicines had no action on the skin, the diarrhoea was stopped, a complete translation of the disease from the knee to the brain took place, and he died in 24 hours.

A number of other cases might be related in proof of the character of the disease but the above are deemed sufficient.

